

14 CONDITIONS FOR PEACE ARE PROPOSED BY WILSON

WILSON'S PEACE SPEECH IN FULL

The Evening World.

Weather—Fair and Colder To-Night; Fair To-Morrow.

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WIDE SPLIT IN GERMANY CAUSED BY LLOYD GEORGE AND RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Socialists Stand Firmly for Bolshevik Terms—Harden Warns Against Trusting Lenin—Military Oppose All Compromise, and Ludendorff Again Threatens to Quit.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A reply from the Central Powers to the statement of British war aims made by Premier Lloyd George Saturday is awaited here with great interest. It is believed that Germany and her allies cannot decline to reply in some form and to make the reply more straightforward and definite than any previous statement of their aims.

But if the German papers correctly mirror the situation there, the test which the Bolsheviks have made of Germany's attitude toward the principle of no annexations has thrown Germany into political turmoil.

Advices from the capitals of neutral countries bordering on Germany show that the prevalent opinion is that one of the most severe national crises in the history of Germany is developing as a result of the difference of views between the militarist and non-militarist leaders regarding the Government's attitude toward Russia.

It is reported generally that Gen. von Ludendorff, as leader of the former group, actually has gone so far as to threaten the resignation of himself and Field Marshal von Hindenburg if further countenance is given even to such views as those advanced by men of the type of Dr. von Kuhlmann and Count Czernin, the German and Austrian Foreign Ministers.

At the same time the view of von Kuhlmann and Czernin fail to satisfy the German Socialists, who regard their middle of the road policy as tricky. They are determined that the spirit of the Reichstag resolution must be followed sincerely and without qualification or reserve.

Neutral observers declare that the gap between the German parties suddenly has become a chasm so wide that there is little hope of bridging it, and that the development of an internal crisis of serious proportions seems inevitable.

It is said that the various parties in Entente countries never appeared so completely united as in their support of the war aims formulated by Premier Lloyd George.

**HARDEN GIVES WARNING
THAT RUSSIANS WILL
THROW OFF RED LIVERY**

Opposes Annexation of Russian Territory and Says Key of Peace Is in Washington.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8. (By Associated Press.)—Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft scathingly condemns Austro-German plans for annexations in the East. He declares that a broad chain still hangs between the Central Powers and the Allies.

(Continued on Second Page.)

TROTSKY REACHES BREST-LITOVSK FOR NEW PEACE PARLEY

Heads Delegation Which Will Confer With Representatives of Central Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Russian peace delegation, including Foreign Minister Trotsky, reached Brest-Litovsk on Monday for the reopening of negotiations that afternoon, according to a Berlin despatch received in Copenhagen and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

NEW ROCHELLE VICE CHARGE INVESTIGATOR KILLS SELF

Former Corporation Counsel Davidson Shoots Himself in His Home—Family Man.

(Special Dispatch to The Evening World.)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Edward W. Davidson, until Jan. 1 Corporation Counsel of New Rochelle, and who conducted the investigation into the Marshall McCarthy charges against this city, shot himself this morning in his home, No. 11 Locust Avenue. Death immediately followed.

The coroner says it is a clear case of suicide. He cannot attribute any reason for the act, save overwork as Corporation Counsel and possible financial difficulties. Davidson neglected his entire practice to serve the city. He is survived by a widow and fifteen-year-old daughter, who were in the house at the time of the tragedy.

FEW MISHAPS AT BIG U. S. FLYING SCHOOL IN FRANCE

Split Lip and Cracked Elbow the Only Casualties During Period of Six Weeks.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 8. (United Press.)—One split lip and one cracked elbow—that is the casualty list for six weeks at one of the biggest American flying schools in France.

In this period a dozen machines crashed to ground. In every case the flyer pulled himself together after the shock and walked out of the tangle of wires and splintered wood, fearing most to face the commanding officer and explain how it happened.

The man whose lip was split was tossed head first into the landing wood of his winner after a bad landing. The camp surgeon took three stitches in the lip and in three days the youngster reported again for flying.

The other cracked elbow was lost in a similar accident.

Women Vote for First Time in Regular Election in N. Y. State.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Women voted today in the charter election in force. With but one choice in the field, no great interest was taken in either sex, but in the first time since women voted in New York they cast more than a sufficient number to elect a woman to the office of school director.

BOGEY THE GRIP.
Father John's Medicine will help you. —ADVT.

EQUAL PLACE IN THE WORLD OFFERED TO GERMANY

[From President Wilson's Address to Congress To-Day.]

"We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing."

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alternative or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination."

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak."

"Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could not act upon any other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess."

CONGRESS HEARTILY APPROVES WILSON'S SPEECH ON WAR AIMS

General Opinion Is That It May Lead to Early Negotiations for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Wilson's address came as a surprise to Congress. No hint that he was to speak was given until a short time before the two houses assembled, the President having meanwhile played his usual round of golf.

But if the speech came as a surprise, it met with immediate and hearty response. Leaders and rank and file joined in expressions of emphatic approval with few reservations.

It was the general opinion that the President's address had possibilities of hastening peace and influencing the Russian negotiations, while at the same time concretely giving peace terms and endorsing Lloyd George's statements.

Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declared he was in full agreement with the President, while other Senators referred to the address as "the best thing the President has done," and "his greatest speech."

Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee declared the address would carry encouragement to the Allies and particularly encourage and hearten the Russians.

Representative Meyer of London of New York, the only Socialist in Congress, declared: "It is a good message."

"It is my belief and hope that it paves the way to peace," said Democratic Leader Kitchin. "It was truly a remarkable address."

Senator Hardwick of Georgia said he believed the President's message may lead at once to the opening of peace negotiations. "If Germany does not plan world conquest," he said, "then it ought to be possible to agree on the terms that will save both the civilization and the Christianity of the world."

Senator Chandler of Ohio stated in the concrete all we are fighting for and states it so clearly that he who reads this speech will know the great purpose of the President's address."

Senator Overman: "It is a very valuable message in that it follows the message of Lloyd George, Russia and the whole world now know where we stand. No man can fail to understand it."

RUSSIAN PLANS, GERMAN OFFERS AND ALLIED AIMS ALL CONSIDERED

SUMMARY OF WILSON'S PROGRAM TO CONGRESS FOR WORLD PEACE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Wilson in an address to Congress to-day restated American war aims in agreement with the recent declaration by the British Premier, David Lloyd George.

The President presented a definite programme for world peace containing fourteen specific considerations, as follows:

"1—Open covenants of peace without private international understandings."

"2—Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war, except as they may be closed by international action."

"3—Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

"4—Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

"5—Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the Government."

"6—Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development."

"7—Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty."

"8—All French territory to be freed and restored, and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine."

"9—Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

"10—Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary."

"11—Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia, and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states."

"12—Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman Empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations."

"13—Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish population, with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant."

"14—General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike."

"For such arrangements and covenants," said the President in conclusion, "we are willing to fight and continue to fight until they are achieved, but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace."

Such a programme, he said, removed chief provocations for war.

"The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty has come," said the President in ending his address, "and they (people of the United States) are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD TO GET WILSON'S SPEECH

Distribution to all parts of the world by cable and wireless of President Wilson's address to Congress to-day has been arranged for by the Committee on Public Information, which began to speak.

President's Programme Stated to Congress To-Day Provides for Freedom of the Seas, Removal of All Economic Barriers, Reduction of National Armaments, Freedom of Poland, Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and of Belgium.

Restoration of Roumania, Serbia, Montenegro, With Guarantee of Political Autonomy, Security of Turkey With Full Guarantees to All Nationalities Under Turkish Rule—Open Dardanelles—All Russian Territory to Be Evacuated.

Readjustment of Territorial Lines Between Austria and Italy in Programme Which Concludes With a Provision for an International Tribunal to Preserve Peace of the World—Russians' Open Efforts for Peace Praised in Highest Terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Following is the text of the speech defining American terms of peace delivered to-day by President Wilson at a joint session of Congress:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement."

"The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite programme of the concrete application of those principles."

"The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added. That programme proposed no concessions at all, either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population, with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power."

FIRST SUGGESTION WAS FROM LIBERALS.

"It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination."

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties—that military and imperialist minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war?"

"The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely and in the true spirit of modern democracy that the conference they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish states-